

State *Lebanon* *Frankfort*

THE POST.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT LEBANON, KY.,
BY W. W. JACK.

TERMS:—The Post will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:
One year, in advance, \$2 00
If paid within six months, 2 50
At the end of the year, 3 00

Jack's Corner.



A Yankee's Autobiography.

—
BY WILLIAM NORTH.

Sir, I was born and raised in Connecticut; I fled to sea, and was wrecked in Japan; Quite a respectable figure I speak of, etc., When, coming back, to keep school I began,

Guess at the saw-mill I proved a topsawyer, As a minister made a small sponge; Rocked I folt in re at home as a lawyer, Ere, as a do tor, I learned how to purge

But the long words in the medical lexicon Soon I forgot from a couple of years, Spent in campaigning against the damed Americans, When I command the Bragg Volunteers.

Just for a change, a paper, then, I edited, Searched politicians, and pitched into books; That was before I was envoy accredited, An inland plenip—General Snooks.

Then a slow life there, of minister resident, Longing always to kings and what not; But as they were so to rule me for President, Always fit to repine at my lot.

THE SPLENDID.

From the Citizen.

THE SLVERY QUESTION.

JOHN KITCHEN'S REPLY TO REV. H. W. BECHER.

Rev. Sir:—You will be surprised to learn that I am dead to you by one whom you would be dead to. In your Anti-Slavery Lecture, as reported in the Tribune I find that you announced my decease to a large congregation; and, with Christian meekness, repressed the loud hisses of your hearers in consideration of the respect due to the deceased. This morning I have read my own epitaph in the Tribune, and even on account of the Coroner's inquest—which must have greatly affected my friends, if I have any left.

I find myself therefore in the position of Partridg, the almanac maker, who had to come before the public to prove himself alive, notwithstanding the obituary notice of Dean Swift—and had even much trouble in establishing the fact. It is a hard necessity—you may be difficult to convince; and may choose even to regard this communication as a *de profundis clamans*, or voice from the tombs—but I will try to satisfy your reverence.

The New York Tribune, first—next smallest of new papers whose name I forgot—and lastly your facetious reverend in your paper, The Independent,—all have pointed out a torrent of virtuous indignation, etc., etc., because I refused to bring up a large portion of the citizens of this Republic, and about one-half of the human beings who have eyes in the world besides. You and The Tribune and the "Benevolents" of this abominable Lenten have found out a new sin—is that there had not been enough before—until when any man hesitates to load his fellow-creatures, his fellow-citizens, and tarefathers, and with this lately invented sin over and above all their other sins, you cut out that he is a "caitiff," a "thief," and a dead man! You write his epitaph and find a verdict of felo-de-se upon his corpse.

It seems, also, that I have disappointed you and The Tribune which is painful. But what if the disappointment is owing not to my fault, but to your stupidity? For here is your reasoning—I tried to destroy British dominion in Ireland, but I declined to say that half of the American citizens are vile criminals;—therefore "there could be no principle in my struggle with England." (Quo, from our article in The Independent.) And The Tribune makes no scruple to say, "that if liberty for Ireland and the Irish is sought in the spirit evinced and on the principles avowed by The Citizen, it can hardly be necessary to say that the effort will be fruitless, and the hopes of its champions a mockery. Alas! for the millions of the oppressed and exiled who are bent on the struggle for their freedom with other." I confess that I can make no sense out of such language. Unfeeling is good, but a little logic also would be no harm. Let us see how it would apply to another case. General Washington, the father of his country saw no crime and no peccadillo in holding slaves and in making them work on his farm. General Washington wished to possess, and did possess till he died, and always took good care of his plantation stocked with negroes not in Alabama, but in Virginia. Nay, he wished to possess more plantations; otherwise, he certainly never would have off-reed \$8500 for Mr. Clinton's. Thomas Jefferson the greatest of the founders of American democracy lived and died a slaveholder, and bequeathed his slaves to his relatives. Therefore "there could be no principle in their struggle with England;" the effort ought to have been fruitless and the hopes of its champions a mockery" for "their incitement"—Jefferson's and Washington's incitement—"to struggle for liberty, was

THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 2,

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For each subsequent insertion,	5
For half column 6 months,	81
" " " 12 months,	162
For whole column 6 months,	18
" " " 12 months,	36

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THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

the horrible desire of buying, selling and lashing each other." If your reverence would boldly speak your mind, you would tell your hearers in the Tabernacle that Washington was a caitiff, and Jefferson a thistle or a hideous hog.

I know what you will say,—that those illustrious men, though slaveholders, always said and said that slavery was an incubus, and a curse to the country. Possibly it may be so. That is a subject on which I give no opinion. But the National Debt is an incubus and curse to England—and yet many good men, believing it to be so, hold debentures, and even go so far as to buy stock in the three-and-a-half per cents.

But you, crusaders of abolition, are not content to rest the case on grounds of policy. You will have it that those who differ from you, and agree with all the wisest of mankind, are fools or villains. You have a number of exclamations and interjections 'always ready; and you seem to think people will take them for reasons.

"What?" you cry, "can a man be a chatter?"—to which I answer, Why not?

The Legislator of the Jews saw no harm in it, "Would you sell a being with an immortal soul?" Certainly; Moses and the Prophets did the same. "Would you send back a fugitive to his master?" As surely; Paul and Apostle very honestly sent back the absconding Onesimus and begged of his owner, the worthy Philemon—Paul's dearly-beloved and fellow-laborer—to forgive his returning slave.

Was Paul a hideous hog? Believe me, it is your reverence who is an old woman. You will never get a new code of morality received among men. We will never consent to believe that you are a better Christian than the Founder of that religion—that you love liberty better than those immortal Greeks who invented it—that you are a true republican than all the republicans of ancient and modern times, and of both hemispheres. This is undoubtedly a great century and thinks it knows much; but I have always been accustomed to rely, for facts of this kind, upon pamphleteers or lady novelists. Undoubtedly, some of your hearers, and some of the readers of "Uncle Tom," will be surprised to hear that there were no such enactments at all; except in reference to that class of slaves who were children of Israel. It is a matter of taste.

I do not affect to be ignorant that your little school claim the Founder of the Christian religion, as an Abolitionist; not by reason of any positive condemnation or prohibition of Slavery or slave holding, but by virtue of what you call the development of the religion, which you suppose to be growing and advancing as man grows and advances. Especially as you dwell upon the great precept, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you"—and you say here is also in embryo. Thought laic, I shall venture to suggest to you, most learned clerk, a simple explanation of that text, which, perhaps, never occurred to you before. It means, do unto others as you would wish (if they were in your circumstances and you in theirs) that they should do unto you. If you are a creditor, treat your debtor with that forbearance and consideration which, if you were the debtor and he the creditor, you might reasonably wish and expect him to use toward you. This does not mean creditors discharging your debtors free. Again, if you are a slave-holder, use your slave with gentleness, humanity, and kindness, rewarding him when he does well, never punishing him wantonly or oppressively—in short, just as you could reasonably wish were you the slave and he the master, that he would behave toward you. Therefore, the injunction of the New Testament is not, masters discharge your slaves, but, be merciful to your slaves—slaves be obedient to your masters.

But I said something of slaves being lashed. Yes: the very idea of a slave includes the idea of coercion, but does not all include the idea of cruelty; and when I wished for a plantation of negroes, your reverence and The Tribune, with great candor, proclaim that I want slaves in order to have the luxury of flogging them. Does any man marry a wife that he may have the pleasure of beating the children? Yet he who spares the rod spoileth the child. Does any man buy a horse for the sake of whipping him? Did Washington keep negroes merely that he might indulge himself in thrashing them? in fact, I wanted to set down the principle as nakedly as possible—that it is not wrong to hold a slave; from this principle it follows, that it is not wrong to make a slave work; and there is no way of making him work (in the last resort) but dread of the lash.

This is an ungracious task I find myself forced to undertake. On my side, in this controversy, everything sounds harsh and looks repulsive. Your reverence has chosen, if not the better, at least the balmier part. Your's is the privilege, dear to the enlightened modern heart, of uttering kind looking sentences. It comes easy with you, (for all the prevailing cautions are with you), to assume for yourself and your followers, the credit of benevolence, and philanthropy, and enlightenment, &c., "progress," and all the rest of it; while I escape the charge of barbarous cruelty and blood-thirsty atrocity, am forced to shield myself under the authority of mere ancients, persons behind the century, persons who had not the advantage of hearing you lecture at the Tabernacle—persons like the Legislator of the Jews, and the wise men of the Greeks and the fram-

ers of the Declaration of Independence.

It would be easy for me also, and it would be true to assert that I am not cruel or tyrannical by nature—that I hate all oppression—that, if I had slaves, I would influence and govern them uniformly by kindness instead of coercion; in short, that I would use them as humanely as Jefferson himself, whose enthusiastic reception by his attached negroes on his return to Monticello, forms so agreeable a picture in Tucker's life of that illustrious man. It would be easy; but I do not descend to treat the question in this personal and restricted manner. My position was, and is, the naked assertion, "that slaveholding is not a crime;" and that nobody ever thought it a crime until some time toward the close of the last century.

for the sake of undressing your disciples at the Tabernacle, I think it right now to inform them, (and I do it with regret,) that you are in the habit of giving so erroneous an account of Slavery among the Hebrews, that Moses himself would not know his own laws if he heard them described in one of your reverence's lectures. You say that the Mosaic law did not prohibit slavery, but surrounded the system with such destructions as to make it very inconvenient, and finally to abolish it. The very ingenious author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in her "Key" to the same, has asserted, quoting a Mr. Barnes for it, that although Hebrews might buy slaves, they could not sell them. And again, that there was an enactment requiring Hebrew slaveholders to liberate their slaves every fiftieth year. These statements which you and your school seem to take on trust from Mrs. Stoe and Mr. Barnes, but you will find that it is unsafe to rely, for facts of this kind, upon pamphleteers or lady novelists. Undoubtedly, some of your hearers, and some of the readers of "Uncle Tom," will be surprised to hear that there were no such enactments at all; except in reference to that class of slaves who were children of Israel.

The Mosaic Law commanded the Israelites to buy slaves "of the heathen who were round about;" these slaves it commanded them to take as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession: they shall be your bondmen for ever. But over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule over one another with rigor;—Levit. xxv, 46.

(To be continued.)

About the year 1836 or '37, an American Supercargo at S. Petersburg took a walk one evening on the banks of the river Neva, pulling his cigar in real yankee style, and while indulging in his luxury, he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him if he knew that he was violating the municipal laws of the city; he replied he was not aware of it, and asked wherein he was violating the laws; he told him in smoking his cigar in the street; he immediately threw his cigar into the water and finding the gentleman rather communicative, commenced a walk with him, conversing on various topics, but our Supercargo could not help noticing wherever they went, the people all lifted their hats to his companion, which induced him to say that he must be greatly beloved by the people, as he observed they all lifted their hats to him as they passed. He replied, he did not think they had much love for him, but the respect they paid him was probably on account of the office he held, "for," said he, "I am their Emperor."

VICTOR'S CATTLE.—The common "vice" of jumping and throwing fences is taught to cattle, with scarcely any exception, by their owners and care takers. Fences half down soon fall by the rubbing of cattle, and teach the first lesson, especially if the cattle have any shrewdness in observing cause and effect. Very fine feed over a poor fence is the next lesson; letting down bars and rail fences to the helves, from laziness, is so that the animal has to leap, is the third lesson—and this last is often first, second and third with sheep, until they will scale anything. These three lessons are usually enough, but a fourth is often added, viz: placing one additional rail on the fence each successive day, as they become more skillful, within bounds, but really operating as a most ingenious contrivance to teach the cattle of vaulting. We have heard of French being taught in six lessons; but very few animals require more than the above four to enable them to take a "French leap" in ordinary enclosure.

SEVERE PRAYERS.—In Northern Illinois are two brothers who officiate, as occasions offer, in the church as exhorters, or something of the kind, and datter themselves on the popular spirit in which they "progress," and all the rest of it; while I escape the charge of barbarous cruelty and blood-thirsty atrocity, am forced to shield myself under the authority of mere ancients, persons behind the century, persons who had not the advantage of hearing you lecture at the Tabernacle—persons like the Legislator of the Jews, and the wise men of the Greeks and the fram-

An Exciting Discussion.

Well may we exclaim with the man in the play.—"This is a great country!" When walled in and the fence whitewashed, it bids fair to be a very great country! Then what a series of excitement, flare-ups and eruptions our whole hearted (Lord pardon us!) patriotic, (!) and self-sacrificing politicians, (in a horn!) treat the blessed country to! The last grand concert by the whole orchestra, is the Nebraska bill. And it affords a very extensive field for criticism and interpretation. Let us suppose ourselves at a corner, people passing to and fro,—

"No sir! Sir, I wouldnt vote for a man, who, in any way, countenanced the Nebraska bill!"

On they go, and three more talkers approach.

"Donglass is done for, by—!"

"Doubt it. You see the Nebraska ques-

tion is—"

They pass out of hearing, more men come,

"That bill will d—more men in the Senate—"

"But my dear sir—Missouri—comprom-

ise—4—40—Douglas, Nebraska—"

"Nien, nien, ein fecht, von der Nebras-

ka's vos me dei diefel.

There go two Germans, hot as pepper

on the everlasting hill; how one lays it

down and the other shrings his shoufders as they tear in to Nebraska bill.

"Well Smith, what do you think of the Nebraska bill now?"

"Brown, it's a humbug, a—humbug;

it was got up for the exclusive purpose

of giving a few windy politicians a chance

to be newspapered all over the country,

and nothing else."

"It's a great question," says old Fogie

an ancieut Pistol, a—a momentous ques-

tion!"

"A great question sir," says Pistol "I a-

—I am afraid the Union is in danger

sir!"

"Look a hen Mis'r Jumbo," says one

black darkie meeting another in front of the Bennet, 'Is gwoine to perpel a ques-

tion?"

"Perpel'em, perpel'm sah."

"Look a hen, now who-who- what's yer

opin' bout dis yer Brasky Bill."

"Brasky bill? Gorry, I guess I don't

know 'em uhow, Mis'r Porkpine, I dun-

'no' em."

"Danno 'em?"

"Well bless God I don't. Whar de chile

from?"

"Yaw! yaw! yaw-w-w! nigga dunno nuffin, 'spectie allers did, yaw! yaw!"

"Well look a hen, nigga, 'do-do-don't

yon-go-go-go to put on 'ars'bout dat Brasky

Bill, I speeks he's a run away nig-

ger, anyhow, or dar wouldn't be al-

most 'ont."

"Yaw! yaw! yaw-w-w! roars Porkpine,

O! Moses, but you is 'bou': de igneramus

est colored individual, I nebber see, no-

how!"

"Goo way, goo way" exclaims Jumbo,

"goo way, nigga, don't talk wid me 'bout

THE POST.



Wednesday Morning, Apr. 5, 1854

Mr. J. T. O'BRYAN, of Bardstown, our authorized agent in Nelson County. All money received for by him will be properly acknowledged.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

Gov. Seymour of New York, vetoed the prohibitory Liquor Law on Friday. It will pass over his head.

The Pittsburg editors are luxuriating in fresh cucumbers.

In Henderson county, the late rains and freezes have been destructive to the tobacco beds. Replanting has been found necessary in many cases.

The carriage factory of Mr. Schoolcraft, in Paducah, was destroyed by fire Monday night last. Loss \$2,000.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house in Louisville on the 1st day of next May.

All the fruit in the vicinity of Paducah has been killed by the recent frosts.

The last survivor of the battle of Lexington, died at Lexington, Mass., on the 26th inst.

"Sum Snain" in a Log.—Upon the plantation of Col. John B. Lamar, in Lee county, Georgia, a log was split open, a few days, and 28 full grown rattlesnakes found within.

Casting bread upon the waters—advertising ability.

Charles Dodson was fined twenty dollars and cost, in Cincinnati, on Friday, for disturbing the congregation in Christ's Chapel by loud talking and then refusing to leave the house when requested by the sexton.

A drove of one hundred and eighty fat beavers, passed through Cincinnati on Friday, on their way to the New York cattle market via the Little Miami road. The drove was from Woodford co., Kentucky.

The Japan squadron, it is reported, has been recalled, but it is supposed Com. Perry will pay his second visit to Japan before he receives his recall.

Ripe strawberries have appeared in Mobile.

MARRIED AGAIN.—T. Bigelow Lawrence, son of Abbot Lawrence, has been married to the daughter of Judge Chapman, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

About fifty persons have lately united with the Presbyterian Church in Shivelyville. The pastor was assisted by Rev. Thomas P. Hunt.

Flour, which cost \$7 per barrel in New York, sold in San Francisco, on the 26th ult., for \$6.75. The loss on a cargo of 7,000 barrels, from Richmond, is said to be nearly \$2 per barrel.—Letters from San Francisco say the decline in flour is sufficient of itself to reduce remittances at least five hundred thousand dollars per month, to say nothing of the decline in butter, and other articles. Butter sold in dollars, from 9 to 17 cents per pound—scarcely enough to pay the cost, storage and interest.

A writer in a San Francisco Journal, who visited California with a view to the restoration of his health, gives an unfavorable account of the effects of the climate there. He advises all who have an idea that the will experience relief from affections of the lungs by a residence in that city, to keep away. The winds which prevail there a portion of the time, are very unfavorable.

The single rate of postage on letters sent to Australia from New York, by "Australian pioneer line of monthly agents," will be for letters five cents; for packages and magazines one cent each, and for newspapers two cents each prepayment required. The incoming mails, as the United States postage thereon cannot be prepaid, will be treated as ordinary private ship mails. The first mail will be sent on the 25th of April.

Mexican News.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—New Orleans papers of Thursday are received. They contain details of Mexican news to the 19th.

The following are the principal provisions of the colonization law: That the minister shall send agents to foreign countries for recruiting colonists; they must be of the Roman Catholic Faith, and furnish good certificates.—Those who are too poor to pay their passage, have the same defrayed, with the understanding that the amount advanced will be paid back within two years from the date of arrival and settlement in Mexico. Each colonist is to receive 52,500 square yards of land and the colonists are required to pay for it within five years. They will be considered Mexican citizens from the moment of their arrival in the country, and will enjoy all the privileges of native born citizens.

Blanchard started for lower California with seven hundred men, to oppose President Walker.

COMMERCIAL LOUISVILLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COURSE

Saturday evening, April 1, 1854

The market to day has been exceedingly dull and inquietude in every department. The weather is very cold and unreasonable, and the river at a stand.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Market quiet with meager receipts, and sales of 5000 lbs. flour at \$6.50 @ \$6.75. Corn 45 @ 51 cts. Oats 50 cts.

GROCERIES.—Limited, sales Rio coffee at 11 @ 12 cts. Sugar dull at 4 @ 5 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Wheat of sales of 375 barrels mess pork in retail lots at \$12 per barrel.

TOBACCO.—The sales Saturday at the auction ware houses were 44 hds., at prices ranging from \$4.35 to \$6.35, including one hhd. inferior at \$3.90.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

L. A. SPALDING & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving an opening a solid stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, of the very latest importations. The stock which we wish to call the attention of our customers has been selected with great care and consists in

All the varieties of Ladies' wear, such as Silks, Mincos, Dr-Laines, Cashmiers, Prints, &c. &c.

Also, every variety of Gentlemen's goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, together with a large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before filling out your bills.

N. B. We take, as usual, all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods, at the market price.

Special Notices.

Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper.

It is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, the names of which are upon each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of womb, &c. Kidney Affections, Impairment of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never failed to cure. It is a slight stimulant and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

PLASTERING!

THE UNDERSIGNED having located in Lebanon, Ky., would respectfully nominate to the citizens of Marion County, generally, that he is now prepared to execute the work entrusted to his care, in the

PLASTIC EXTRACT OF HYDROPIPER.

For D. spesia, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood.

Prepared by one of the Faculty

THESE vegetable remedies which is now spreading to all parts of the country, is prepared by a graduate of one of the first Medical Schools in the West; a physician of high standing in his profession, and as much opposed to empiricism as any one can be, as is shown by the fact that the recipe is published, and see in panes each bottle of the medicine; thus exhorting it from the charge of being a nostrum.

It is prescribed by Physicians, as will be seen by reference to the Circular and the accompanying article.

Unlike Sarsaparilla the Hydropiper is quick in its action, the first bottle often producing wonderful results, as in the case of the negro wife of Mrs. Simonson, of Louisville, who was relieved of

Blindness in One Week!

In short, it has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have used it, and wherever known stands the beau of all remedies for the following diseases:

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, little Swelling, Mesenteric Diseases or Negro Consumption, Scurvy, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sores, Ulcers, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, all female irregularities and obstructions, Mercurial Diseases, Secondary Syphilis, General Debility, and all disorders arising from impure blood and bad Habit of System.

For Female Complaints

This remedy stands unrivaled. Its effects are wonderful. It is a slight stimulant and a powerful tonic and alterative.

As a beautifier of the complexion, in the cure of pimples and blotches, in producing a clear and beautiful skin, it is a much more safe and sure remedy than all the cosmetics and lotions in existence. Try it and you will never regret it. Do not lose confidence if at first seem to increase the disease—the general effect of the medicine being to drive all impurities to the surface, and by that means out of the system.

HARRISBURG, Ky., Oct. 1, 1853.

Dr. A. E. Geohegan—Dear Sirs—I have examined your recipe for Compound Fluid Extract of Hydropiper, for the cure of Scrofula in infants, and of chronic all-ailments, via Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. Having prescribed it, and watched its effects in many cases of the above diseases, and having always found it effectual, I most cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best alternative and tonic. I have over used, altogether superior to Sarsaparilla, and any of its competitors.

T. N. WARFIELD, M.D.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Selected by one of the firm, in New York and Philadelphia; which, for extent, variety and excellence will be found much superior to any stock ever before offered in this market.

Confident of giving satisfaction to all, we respectfully ask an examination of our stock, before buying elsewhere, pledging ourselves to sell as low and on as good terms as can be had in the West. Our stock consists in part of

Fold and plain, all wool Delaines, &c.

Also, common

Saxony plaid

Blk' and fancy brocade Silks,

Plain figured and plaid Tafta, do,

Blk' Tur. Satin, Satin DeChine,

Blk', blue, green, tan and white French Cashmiers,

Plain and fig'd sacking flannel, ass'd cloths,

Plain and striped Poplins,

Arrerites Scarfs and Shawls,

White and mode tippet,

Black and fancy silk

Blk' and fancy Victorines and Sultanas,

Brown, green and black Mantillas,

Super velvet Cloaks, assorted cloths,

Ladies novi silk Vests,

French worked Collars,

Flouning, Chemisets and sleeves,

A large lot of superior silk, straw & braid Bonnets,

Super blk' and fancy French Cloths,

" " Casimeres,

" Satin, silk, plush, velvet & cashmere Vestings,

Gents super merino and silk Shirts,

" Blk' and fancy Cravats,

Super tweeds over-coatings &c.

Together with a full assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

With a full assortment of Gloves, Ho-

siery, Jacquets, Muslins, Linnens, Table

Diapers, Towels, Blk' Laces, bl'k and fan-

ny Fringes, Dress Trimmings, Insertings,

Edgings.

Also Groceries, Hardware, Queensware

Cutlery, Boots Shoes &c. In any of the above articles, our stock will be found

large and complete.

Sign and House Painting.

THE UNDERSIGNED having permanently located in Lebanon, Ky., would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in my line.

Signs or Houses painted in the neatest possible manner on the shortest notice. I am prepared to furnish all the materials for painting but prefer the employer to do it.

4 a 2 m. I. F. TIMMONS

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!

5,000 POP'NDS of Rags wanted imme-

diately at this Office, for which a liberal

price in cash will be paid.

Lebanon, Ky., May 5, 1854

SAMUEL CARPENTER.

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bardstown, Ky.

WILL practice in Nelson, and the surrounding

Counties, and the Court of Appeals. All

business entrusted to their care, will be promptly

attended to.

4 a 2 m. J. A. HALL.

Sept. 25th

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale; such as:

FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER,

NOTE PAPER,

PLAIN and FANCY ENVELOPES,

STEEL PENS, &c., &c.

W. W. JACK.

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4 a 2 m. I. F. TIMMONS

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me by account

will do well to come forward and set

their accounts in the hands of an officer, for

